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does not lie in reducing the number of ideals (that would be retrogression) but in recognizing that ideals are man-made. Ideals are man-made and should be men's servants, not men's masters. The spirit of sacrifice to ideals has become a mania and threatens to destroy civilization by the very agency that should promote it. Since this mania results from belief in the divinity of ideals, we may be assured that as soon as this belief is dissipated society will be able to harmonize its ideals rationally. By this means wars will be prevented, for the wars of conquest have long been over and modern wars are those due only to the conflict of ideals fanatically worshipped. At bottom, the book is an appeal to society to apply the principles of thoroughgoing individualistic ethics, and the tone of the book is summed up in this sentence, "The individual is the proper unit in ethics because it is the individual alone that is self-conscious" (p. 135).

The book is clearly written in an easy fluent style, entirely free from technicalities and the involved economic issues of present-day ethics. It is eminently suited for a popular audience.

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Pessimism. BENJAMIN F. LACY. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1920. Pp. 94.

There are various ways of approaching pessimism—metaphysical, psychological, literary. But Mr. Lacy's treatment does not seem to follow definitely any of these ways, nor does his book impress one as having hewn out a new way. There are distinctions made of no great originality—as, for instance, that between the spiritual and empirical pessimist—and there are extended characterizations of the pessimist type, but nothing that is striking or seems to add to the literature of the subject. As desultory conversation by the fireplace such discussions are interesting, but somehow one expects more in a printed book.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

REVUE DE METAPHYSIQUE ET DE MORALE. Octobre-Décembre, 1920. *La volonté, la liberté et la certitude d'après Renouvier* (pp. 395-421) (*Suite et fin*): O. HAMELIN. — In a previous article M. Hamelin had shown how volition as conceived in the terms of Renouvier's phenomenalist psychology is by definition

free. "A motivated action is a free action." Here he gives the evidence Renouvier finds for the actual existence of volition. It is not only moral action which is essentially motivated; an examination of the various grades of belief will show that "a motive is at the root of any judgment." The practical reason is the root of all reason. *La théorie de la relativité et sa signification* (pp. 423-469): E. GUILLAUME. - An interpretation intelligible only to those who can follow the mathematical formulation of recent developments in physics. *Introduction à la sociologie* (pp. 471-494) (*A suivre*): J. WILBOIS. - An outline of a method for social science, suggesting a division of the subject-matter, and leading up to a conception of cause in human society, which will be developed in a later article. *La naissance et la mort* (pp. 495-515): G. SIMÉON. - "Philosophic reflection reveals to us that since time has no existence except through the spirit, the conceptions of a beginning and an end are inapplicable to spiritual activity." *Études Critiques. Quelques livres de philosophie italienne* (pp. 517-536): J. F. RENAULT. - Interesting analyses of the following recent books: P. F. Orestano's *Prologomena to the science of good and evil*; M. F. Sarlo's *Psychology and Philosophy*, and his *Philosophers of our time*; M. G. Saitta's *The thought of Vincent Gioberti*; G. Gentile's *Origins of contemporary philosophy in Italy*; M. Aliotta's *The new realism in England and America*, and his *Eternal warfare and the drama of existence*; M. E. Troilo's *The conflagration, an inquiry into the history of the spirit of to-day*. This recent Italian philosophy is characterized by a platonic idealism in reaction against positivism, and by the traditional juridical spirit of Italian thought. These writers seem to preserve some of Plato's glow and color as well as the familiar metaphysics of platonism. It is claimed that they can make even the American and English platonists of to-day, our neo-realists, seem not only interesting, but entrancing! *Tables des Matières* (pp. 537-541). Index to the 1920 numbers of the *Revue*. *Supplément*. Reviews of the following: *Œuvres de Maine de Biran* published by Pierre Tisserand; O. Hamelin, *Le système d'Aristote*; Raoul Mourgue, *Étude critique sur l'évolution des idées relatives à la nature des hallucinations vraies*; Albert Kaploun, *Psychologie générale tirée de l'étude du rêve*; Dr. Toulouse, *Comment utiliser la guerre pour faire le monde nouveau*; René Hubert, *Les interprétations de la guerre*; R. Lespieau, *Le molécule chimique*; Floris Delattre, *La pensée de S. H. Newman*; Benjamin Kidd, *La science de puissance*; Benjamin Kidd, *Social Evolution*; H. Wildon Carr, *The philosophy of Benedetto Croce*; *The problem of art and history*; Benedetto Croce, *Nuovi Saggi di Estetica*; Th. Ziehen, *Lehrbuch der Logik auf positivistischer*

Grundlage mit Berücksichtigung der Geschichte der Logik; L. E. J. Brouwer, *Wiskunde waarheid werkelijkheid*. *Nécrologie: Zeuthen*.

Boyer, Charles. *L'Idée de vérité dans la philosophie de Saint Augustin*. Paris: Gabriel Beauchesne. 1921. Pp. 272. 16 fr.

Boyer, Charles. *Christianisme et néo-platonisme dans la formation de Saint Augustin*. Paris: Gabriel Beauchesne. 1920. 12 fr.

Brett, George Sidney. *A History of Psychology*. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. New York: Macmillan Co.

Vol. I. *Ancient and Patristic*. 1912. Pp. xx + 388.

Vol. II. *Mediaeval and Early Modern Period*. 1921. Pp. 394.

Vol. III *Modern Psychology*. 1921. Pp. 322.

Camera, Ugo. *Saggio di un sistema di filosofia basato sulla suggestione*. Aquila: Officine Grafiche Vecchioni. 1920. Pp. 334. L. 20.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A complete report of the history, methods and results of psychological examining in the United States Army has been recently published in the *Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences*, Volume 15, 1921. The report is edited by the Lieut. Col. Robert M. Yerkes, Chief of the Division of Psychology, as an official document for the Surgeon General of the Army. It consists of three parts bound in a single volume. Part I, presenting the official history of the development of the service and its activities during the war, is supplemented by reproductions of all of the printed materials devised and used in conducting psychological examinations. Part II includes a complete account of the preparation of methods, their characteristics, and their evaluations as practical procedures. In Part III the results of examining are summarized. The entire report may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at \$1.75 per copy. It appears in quarto size under the title *Psychological Examining in the United States Army*, and includes vi + 890 pages.

Professor A. J. Schneeweiss of the University of Pittsburgh has had his name changed to Snow. The article by him which appears in this issue is accordingly signed with the latter name.